Weekly National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1854.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Con-gress of the United States of America.

[Public—No. 45.]
AN ACT for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen of the United States schooner Grampus, who were lost in that vessel in March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, near the coast of

the United States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the same provision as is made by the act entitled "An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the offi-cers, seamen, and marines of the brig Somers, approved the fourteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and for-ty-eight, and an act for the relief of the widows and rela-

[Public—No. 46]

AN ACT creating a collection district in New York, to be called the district of Dunkir' and constituting Dunkirk a port of entry, and the ports of Barcelons, Silver Creek, and Cattaraugus Creek ports of delivery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America us Congress assembled, That the counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauque and the harbors, rivers, and waters on the southern shore of Lake Erie, in the State of New York, west of and including Erie, in the State of New York, west of and including Cattaraugus Creek and the shores on each side of said creek, and west along the shore and territory bordering on Lake Erie aforesaid to the Pennsylvania State line, and the islands in the said lake contiguous thereto, here-tofore embraced in the district of Buffalo Creek, shall be and are hereby constituted a collection district, to be called the district of Dunkirk; and a port of entry for said district is hereby established at Dunkirk, and the ports

of Barcelona, Silver Creek, and Cattaraugus Creek shall be ports of delivery.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, in the manner prescribed by law, a collector of customs for the aforesaid district, who shall thereafter and during his continuance in office reside at the port of entry created by this act, together with such other sub-ordinate officers of the customs as are provided for by ordinate officers of the custems as are provided for by law; and the compensation of said collector shall be such sum as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury in the classification of the compensation of collectors of customs, not to exceed one thousand dollars per annum: Provided, That in case no classification of the com-

authorized by existing laws.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That deputy collectors of customs for the several ports of delivery constituted by this act shall be appointed and compensated for their services in the mode prescribed by existing laws, and said officers shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in deputy collectors of customs under existing laws.

Approved, July 27, 1854.

[Public—No. 47.]

AN ACT making appropriations to defray the expenses of the Cayase war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That to any tract of land, or any part or subdivision thereof, there be and hereby is appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the further sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to pay the actual and necessary expenses accurred by the provisional government of Oregon in defending the people of the said Territory from the attacks and hostilities of the Cayuse Indians in the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and the act for granting lands to the inhabitants at Vincennes and the Illinois country in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and for confirming the years eighteen hundred and forty-seven and eighteen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to Carreton the said company shall be held liable in August, seventeen hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to Carreton the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other debts or liabilities of the said company, however contracted or incurred, to be recovered by suit as other expenses of adjusting the claims on that account as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper, not exceeding five dollars per day to each commissioner; and that the Secretary of the Treasury pay out of said appropriation so much thereof as may be necessary to liquidate said claims according to the reports of the commissioners heretofore appointed for ascertaining said amounts and of the Governor of said Territory that have been communicated to Congress; and no claims shall hereafter be uslowed on account of this war which are not presented by allowed on account of this war which are not presented at the Treasury Department of the United States within

the next fiscal year.
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all of said claims and accounts not heretofore adjusted shall be settled and adjusted at such place and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby empowered to re-examine any award that has been or may be made of said claims, and proef, it should be too much. [Approved, July 27, 1854.

[Public-No. 48.1 AN ACT to increase the salaries of executive and judiciary officers in Oregon, New Mexico, Washington, Utah, and Minnesota.

Be it macted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual salaries of the Chief Justices and Associate the annual salaries of the Chief Justices and Associate Judges of the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico be and the same are hereby increased to the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars each; and that the salary of the Governor of New Mexico be and the same is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand dollars; and that of the Secretaries of Oregon, Washington Mark Mariot to the sum of the secretaries. ington, Utah, and New Mexico to the sum of two thou-

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the annual salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the Territory of Minnesota be increased to two thousand dollars. Approved, July 27, 1864.

[PSELIC—No. 49.]
AN ACT making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight year ending the thirties hundred and fifty-five.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby a ppropriated, out of any money in the treasury not othe r-wise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eigh t hundred and fifty-five:

For invalid pensions under various acts, three hundred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars. dred and twelve thousand five hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans, under acts of the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, and twenty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, ninety-six thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows, under acts of the seventh of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ten thousand dollars.

and seventeenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ten thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows, under acts of the second of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and twenty-ninth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight, fifty-six thousand dollars.

For pensions and half pay to widows and orphans, under act of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, three hundred and seventy-six thousand two hundred dollars. [Approved, July 27, 1854:

[PUBLIC-No. 50.] AN ACT making provision for the postal service in the State of California and in the Territories of Oregon and Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives

of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is There

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Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollars; for the short A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to Charles B. Calvert, Geo. Parker, William B. Todd, Jas.

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A reduction of 20 per cent. (one-fifth of the full charge) will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and a like reduction of 25 per cent. (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any one who will order and pay for, at one time, ten or more copies.

No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be sent or mailed to any one unless paid for in advance, nor any longer than the time for which it is so paid.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the First Session of the Thirty-third Concepts to demand and receive a sum for all letters, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed: Provided, That not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than the mende by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed: Provided, That not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than may be recommended by the postmaster for whose office such letter-carrier may be appointed: Provided, That not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more than twenty-five cents shall be charged for any letter, newspapers, or other mailable matter not more contract shall be determined; and that all letter-carriers appointed in pursuance of this act shall be subject to the provisions of the forty-first section of the act entitled "An act to change the organization of the Post Office Department and to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts thereof," approved July second, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, except as herein otherwise provided: Provided, That no letter or letters or othermailable [matter] shall be delivered by any postmaster to said carriers unless requested in writing by the person or persons to whom said letters or other mailable matter may be directed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That each and every

may be directed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That each and every letter-carrier route which may be established under the provisions of this act shall be deemed a post route during its continuance; and the provisions contained in the minth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and fifteenth sections of an act entitled "An act to reduce the rates of postage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Past Office Department" approved March third, eightean brig Washington, who were lost overboard in a hurricane, approved February the third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, be also extended to the widows and orphans of the officers and seamen who were lost in the United States schooner. Grampus in the gale of March, eighteen hundred and forty-three, near the coast of the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1854.

entitled "An act to reduce the rates of possage, to limit the use and correct the abuse of the franking privilege, and for the prevention of frauds on the revenues of the Pest Office Department," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and the fifth and eighth sections of an act entitled "An act to establish certain post roads and forty-three, near the coast of the United States.

Approved, July 27, 1854.

ble to said letter-carrier routes.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Postmast General be and he is hereby authorized to cause the dead letters which may accumulate in the post offices in said State and Territories after the thirtieth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, to be returned in periods not less than quarter-yearly to the post office at San Francisco, to be there opened and examined under the direction of the postmaster of that office, who shall, according to such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, return to the Post Office Department such of said letters as shall be found to contain money, valuable papers, or matters of conse-quence, to be disposed of according to law, and destroy such letters as shall be found to contain nothing of value: Provided, however, That no dead letters shall be opened which the postal arrangements of the United States with

General may allow to the postmasters in said State and Territories from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, such sums out of the postage col-lected at their respective offices as will, in addition to the commissions, allowances, and emoluments, be sufficient to defray the actual and necessary expenses of their offices. Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized and directed, in the settlement of the accounts of postmasters in the State of California and Territory of Oregon, serving as such previous to the thirtieth of June, anno Domini eighteen num: Provided, That in case no classification of the compensation of collectors of customs shall be made, then the compensation of the collector for the port of entry established by this act shall be five hundred dollars per annum, together with such fees and emoluments as are authorized by existing laws.

Sec. 3. And he if forther control of the collector of the port of entry charge of their respective offices and the discharge of their official duties: Provided, That no allowance shall be made whereby the United States shall be charged with any indebtedness whether the control of th charged with any indebtedness whatsoever.
Approved, July 27, 1854.

[Public—No. 51.]
AN ACT to ascertain and adjust the titles to certain lands in the State of Indiana.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the register and receives or the land office at Vincennes. together with a fit and proper person, learned in the law and a citizen of Indiana, to be appointed by the President of the United States, are hereby constituted commis-sioners to ascertain and adjust the title of any claimant

ant to any tract of land so granted, or any part or sub-division thereof, shall, within six months after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided for, file his claim in writing with the said register, in which he shall specifically set forth such facts as shall be required in the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That such register, upon the receipt of such instructions, shall give notice, by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the said lands, of his readiness to receive applications of claimants, to which notice shall be attached the instructions of the said Commissioner.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That such commissioners shall meet immediately after the time allowed for filing such claims, and shall hold their sessions at the town of Vincennes. They shall have power to compel town of Vincennes. They shall have power to compet the attendance of witnesses, administer all necessary oaths, and to hear and decide in a summary manner all matters respecting such claims. Minutes of the proceed-ings, decisions, meetings, and adjournments of the said board shall be regularly entered by the register in a book kept for that purpose, together with the evidence ad-duced in each particular case upon which their decisions

have been made.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every claimant to any tract of land so granted, or any par; or subdivision thereof, who can produce to such commissioners a regular chain of title from the original confirme to himself, or who can show to their satisfaction acontinuous and connected possession in himself and those under whom he claims for a period of twenty years or more next preceding the filing of his claim, or can show such a claim or title as would in the courts of Injiana bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in have been made.

whom he claims for a period of twenty years or more next preceding the filing of his claim, or cas show such a claim or title as would in the courts of Indiana bar an action of ejectment, such claimant shall be confirmed in his title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That sais commissioners shall, on or before the first day of Sotember, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, transmit to tis Commissioner of the General Land Office a transcript if their decisions in favor of claimants, which shall contain a fair statement of the evidence on which each respective claim is founded; and also a transcript of their decisions against claimants, with a like statement of the evidence and the reason of such rejection.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Commissioner, of the General Land Office, upon the receiptef such transcript, shall issue a patent to each claiman so confirmed in his title by the said commissioner; and where any such claims have been rejected the said mmissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, revers such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claiman; for the commissioner of the respective confirmed in his title by the said commissioner; and where any such claims have been rejected the said mmissioner, upon application of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence warrants it, revers such decision, and issue a patent therefor to such claims; for the decision of the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence of the proper person, shall have power to revise such decision of the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence of the further reacted to the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence of the further reacted to the said board, at may, if in his opinion the evidence of the further reacted to the said board, at may if in his opinion the evidence of the further reacted to t

1 persons. uted by the President shall receive a companio it dollars per day for each and every daye may ged in the discharge of the duties imposely this
the register and receiver shall receive sh comn for their services as may be just and prof in the
n of the Commissioner of the General Ladoffice. And be if further enacted, That it shabe the ioner of the General Land lice to duty of th uch rules and regulations as may be nessar effect to the provisions of this act.
July 27, 1854.

[PUBLIC-No. 52.]

scerporate the proprietors of the Cemetery.
by the Senate and House of Repretatives
That

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That no streets, lanes, alleys, roads, or canals of any sort shall be epened through the property of said corporation, exclusively used and appropriated to the purposes of a cemetery: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize said orporation to obstruct any public road, or street, or lane, or alley now actually opened and used as such.

or alley now actually opened and used as such.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That any person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure placed in said cemetery, or any fence, railing, or work for protection or ornament of said cemetery, or any tomb, monument, gravestone, or other structure thereon, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or remove any tree, shrub, or plant within the limits of said cemetery, shall be considered guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of the county of Washington shall be punished by fine, at the discretion of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence. of the justice, according to the aggravation of the offence of not less than five nor more than fifty dollars. Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That until an election shall be held under the provisions of this act the four last named persons in section first shall be the managers

of said corporation.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That burial lots in said cemetery shall not be subject to the debts of the stock-holders thereof, and the land of the company dedicated

to the purposes of a cemetery shall not be subject to taxa-Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation shall provide for the return from time to time to the Corporation of Washington reports of all interments made in said cemetery of persons who may have died within the limits of the said Corporation of Washington, in such manner and according to such forms as may be prescribed from time to time by the Corporation of Washington.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That a certificate, under seal of the corporation, of the ownership of any lot aforesaid, shall in all respects have the same effect as any conveyance from said corporation of said lots would have if executed, acknowledged, and recorded as conveyances of real estate are required to be.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize the said corporation to issue any note, token, device, scrip, or other evidence of debt, to be used as currency. Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That the said corpora-

evidence of debt, to be used as currency.

See 11. And he of purchas suggest. That this act shall take effect from the passage thereof.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it may be lawful for Congress hereafter to alter, modify, or repeal the foregoing act.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That each of the

AN ACT supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize notaries public to take and certify oaths, affirmations, and acknowledgments in certain cases." Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all the powers and authority conferred in and by the above recited act, approved September sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty, upon notaries public in the States and Territories, be and the same are hereby vested in notaries

public within the District of Columbia.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That notaries public be and they are hereby authorized to take depositions and do such other acts in relation to evidence to be used in the courts of the United States in the same manner and with the same effect as commissioners to take acknow-ledgments of bail and affidavits may now lawfully take or [Approved, July 29, 1854.

TRIUMPH OF A TRAVELLING MESMERIST.

The author of "Sam Slick" observes, in the course a work he has just published, that the trials to which travelling Mesmerists are put in America are at times humiliating and painful enough, albeit they afford infinite sport to the unbelievers. One poor fellow, on ar-riving at a town near Detroit to lecture, was surrounded by several citizens, who told him there was a rheumatic patient up stairs who must be cured, or he himself would be escorted out of town astride of a rail, with the accom-panying ceremonies. We had better give the rest of the story as it was related by the disciple of Mesmer

property!
Well, I wish I may be shot if he wasn't a feller that they were offerin' a reward for in Buffalo! I made him dress himself, cured of his rheumatis, run it right out of him; delivered him up, pocketed the reward, and established the science, by thunder!

FROM NEW MEXICO.

A file of the Sam Fe Gazette to the 1st of July furnishes the followingitems of news from New Mexico: Gen. GARLAND served in Santa Fe, from his recent trip to El Paso, on 'hursday, the 22d, and for the pre-sent will have his eadquarters here. Major Nicuola and Capt. Eastern Bived a day or two afterwards.

THE PROGRESS OF THE JABILLA WAR. -- We have nocountry, who complet scourged that region; and he also set on foot the exhition into the Rocky Mountains after the Apaches, and hich Major Carlton so gallantly carried out. We like se learn that Col. Cooke, a few

ordered out four hursed of the militia—two hundred in San Miguel and the me number in the county of Rio Arriba. The numbr required were taken by draught from the body of t citizens, who were also to arm and equip themselves. In the brigade of Rio Arriba the two handred called forere soon under arms, and some days ago took the field ader the command of Brig. Gen. Cha-ves. In San Migd there has been some little difficulty in filling up the raks of the battalion ordered out from that county, and the last accounts we received from

posed to have been committed by a party of Government teamsters who were encamped at that place.

THE WEATHER.-The weather this spring has been unusually cold for the season, at least so says that veritable person "the oldes inhabitat." Snow yet lingers upon which comes dwa from them blows cold and chill, and, until within a few days, fire was required most of the time to be comortable. The weather is now more moderate, and we hope soon to have the gmial clime of

DESTRUCTIVI FIRE. - Santa Fe was visited last Saturday evening by the most destructive fire that has occur-red here for sveral years. It broke out about half-past ten o'clock in the store owned by Mr. Messervy, on the southeast coner of the Plaza opposite the Exchange. It next communicated to the store occupied by Preston Beck, which as destroyed, with nearly all the contents. ing the ross off the adjoining buildings. The loss of Mr. Messery, who owned the three store-houses, will Mr. Messery, who owned the three store-houses, will in this respect, as originally proposed by Duval, was denied by Orfila, it has lately been reasserted by Postel. I about eighten thousand dollars, and Owens & Estes a few hundred

THE GUNNISON MASSACRE. The Los ingeles Star has received from Mr. Carvallo an account of the Gunnison massacre, obtained from the deed. The following are the particulars :

Kanoshe, Chief of the Pauvan Indians, who committed the deed. The following are the particulars:

"An emigrant party of Americans, under command of Mr. Thomas Hidreth and three brothers, encamped near Fillmore. Some of the Indians came into camp, as is their usual practice, and solicited food and clothing, also permission to remain in ampuntil moornies, which permission was refused and the Indians ordered out of camp. The Indians did not immediately comply, whereupon the whites unmercifully attacked them, and shot down a chief, two of his sons, and several others. A few days afterwards a brother of the chief who was slain was hunting, and heard near him the explosion of firearms. He discovered that it proceeded from two men who were also hunting. He silently followed them to camp, and, making an artificial scalp of horse hair, related the circumstance and commenced a war dance, in which the whole party joined until after midnight. They then armed themselves and proceeded to Capt. Gunnison's camp, surrounded it, hiding themselves in the willows near by. While Gunnison's party were eating their breakfast the signal was given, and the attack commenced. One man fell on the spot; Capt. Gunnison son rose ind held out both his hands to them, which was answered by another discharge. Some of the men endeavored to get to their horses, which were picketed, but they were all massacrel, with the exception of one or two dragoons who made ther escape. Not a gun was fired by the whites in defence. One of the Indians on a captured horse made his way into Kanoshe's camp, some miles from the scene of action. Kanoshe repaired to the Indians can part and be succeeded in obtaining the property, which was restored to the proper owners at Fillmore. Kanoshe knew nothing of the intended attack. Walker and his band of Utahs were three hundred miles off at the time, and were innocent of any participation in the act."

CURIOUS DISCOVERY ON THE DESERT.—The party engaged in the survey of public lands under Mr. Pool found at a point about fifty miles east of San Felipe, in San well, I wish I may be shot if he wasn't a feller that they were offerin's a reward for in Buffalo! I made him dress him; self, cured of his rheumatis, run it right out of him; delivered him up, pocketed the reward, and established the science, by thunder!

"A SELL."—An exchange paper says: One day last week one of our druggists filled an order of a dozen bottles, containing equal parts of flaxseed oil and turpentine, for an iting equal parts of flaxseed oil and turpentine, for an iting equal parts of flaxseed oil and turpentine, for an iting equal parts of flaxseed oil and turpentine, for an iting which she had purchased of a pediar. It was a "love only fifty cents a bottle." An inspection of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the interesting fact that his wife had bought one of the identical bottles for fifty cents which he had sold at one dollar per dozen.

Turn Your Fence Posts.—It is mentioned as a curious fact that a farmer in Connecticut, who recently took up or depression in the surface of the desort. The spring like a sugar-loaf, in the centre of the top of which is a hole, unfathomal all those posts solid which had been inverted from the some natural laboratory below. Some of these mounds are six feet high and clothed with a green and luxuriant coat of grass, while others are shaped like an inverted bowl and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent bowl and fringed by a growth of cane. The water is described as having the same sparkling and effervescent only fifty cents a bottle." An inspection of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the interesting fact that his wife had bought one of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the interesting fact that his wife had bought one of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the interesting fact that his wife had bought one of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the interesting fact that his wife had bought one of the wonderful polish by the husband revealed the intere liego county, (California,) a singular collection of foun-

The following, by Dr. Donemus, from the American Medical Monthly, comes not inopportunely at a time when soda-water is so general a beverage :

"Having within a few days had several friends relate their sudden illness after taking a single glass of soda-water, and suspecting some poisonous impregnation to be the cause, I was induced to obtain several gallons of contains and by that mass shall have perpetual succession, and shall be able and liable to sue and be sued in any court of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have and use a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of law of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of law of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of law of the control of law or equity, may have a fast of law of the control of law or equity of the control of law of the law of the control of law or equity of law of the law of t

engaged in it deserve mud credit for the manner in which they carried it out. I have heard the conduct of Major Carlton and officers oken of in high terms, and also the good service the Pulo Indians rendered greatly commended.

The Progress of the Jarilla War.—We have no-The Progress of the Jerlila War.—We have nothing new of a warlike chacter since the issue of our last paper. In looking ov the military transactions for the last two months, we fit that we have unintentionally omitted to do full just to Lieut Col. Cooks. This gallant officer was left informand at headquarters during the absence of Gen. Irland, since the first week in May, and had the directs of the campaign. The number ous expeditions that he gone into the field show how active he has been. Heispatched Lieut. Bell down the eastern frontier of the erritory towards the Mescalero country, who complete scourged that region; and he bonate of lead. This was found, to a greater or less amount, in most of the waters examined. In the quart acid found in spring waters is capable of dissolving or facilitating the solution of many of the salts of lead, such as are found enorusting lead pipes which have been used for conducting said waters. By the investigations of Dr. Eller, published in this city last year, it was clearly shown that even the trivial amount of carbonic asid found in Contract the same of the same o also set on foot the explition into the Rocky Mountains after the Apaches, anwhich Major Carlton so gallantly carried out. We like se learn that Col. Cooke, a few days ago, sent anoth expedition into the field, under Major Blake, to purst the Apaches, who are said to be collecting near Fort Issachusetts.

The Militia Call Into Active Service.—In view of the continuation hostilities with the Indians, and recent depredations mitted on the eastern frontiers of the Territory, the sing governor, on the 20th of May, ordered out four hurred of the militia—two hundred in Croton water is sufficient to act upon the lead pipes. This lead may be readily found in any kettle, which has been used for boiling the Croton water passed through a lead pipe, by adding a little acetic acid to it. The acetate of lead will respond to sulphuretted hydrogen, by assuming a black tint—the sulphuret of lead—or a yellow that the iodine of potassium, &c. Since carbonic acid found in Croton water is sufficient to act upon the lead pipes. This lead may be readily found in any kettle, which has been used for boiling the Croton water passed through a lead pipe, by adding a little acetic acid to it. The acetate of lead will respond to sulphuretted hydrogen, by assuming a black tint—the sulphuret of lead—or a yellow that it is possessed of such solvent powers, soda-water, which is surcharged with it, must become poisonously ordered out four hurred of the militia—two hundred in Croton water is sufficient to act upon the lead pipes. This lead may be readily found in any kettle, which has been used for boiling the Croton water passed through a lead pipe, by adding a little acetic acid to it. The acetate of lead will respond to sulphuretted hydrogen, by autin the iodine of potassium, &c. Since carbonic acid for boiling the croton water passed through a lead pipe, by adding a little acetic acid to it. The acetate of lead will respond to sulphuretted hydrogen, by autin the iodine of potassium, &c. Since carbonic acid is possessed of such solvent powers,

establishments, of discarding the soda-water which is first drawn and has laid in the tube over night. Wherethat county, and the last accounts we received from that quarter they ad not marched to the frontiers.

THERE PRISONEL KILLED.—Lieut. Maes, of the Rio Arriba battalion, atreed from Valecito with six Indians to bring to Sants Ft. On the way down they made an attempt to escape, when they were fired upon by the guard and three killed. Their scalps were then taken off and brought in; which we saw dangling at the saddle of one of the me in front of the palace.

A MAN MUNDERD.—On Sunday evening, the 18th instant, as Mr. Jose Antouc Casados was coming to town to attend court, he was shot in the Apache canon between here and Pecos, andhas since died. The murder is supposed to have been committed by a party of Government asked, 'if these poisonous bodies exist in soda-water, why are not the effects more commonly known?' I would being similarly affected hinself, he tested the water and found copper. I am informed by a resident of St. Louis that while the cholera prevailed most persons abandoned The store of Dwens & Estes then took fire, and was also destroyed; but they were fortunate enough to save mearly the 'hole of their stock of goods. Here the flames were stayed by pulling down the portals and takcases as an antidote; for although the efficacy of sugar regret that for want of time I have not been able to com-plete other experiments on this subject; yet as I am convinced that in many cases this poisoned soda-water has proved the exciting cause of cholera in those predis-posed to this disease, and in others that it has by its in-herent properties been injurious to health or destructive to life, and as at this time the cholera question is again agitating the public mind, I have thought it advisable to relate the results of this partial investigation. With the knowledge of these facts, we may conclude that, althe knowledge of these facts, we may conclude that, at-though soda-water may be retained in a well-tinned cop-per condenser and discharged through a thoroughly-tinned lead pipe without poisonous impregnation, yet, as any imperfection in the tinning of either or long or careless usage may expose the copper or the lead (or both) to the solvent powers of this carbonic acid, and thus ren-der the beverage dangerous, therefore these vessels should be discarded, or only be permitted in the hands usage may expose the copper or the lead (or both) to the solvent powers of this carbonic acid, and thus render the beverage dangerous, therefore these vessels should be discarded, or only be permitted in the hands of trustworthy persons. Condensers of stone, of iron, or of the purest block-tin, supported by iron bands, or of gutta percha, aided in a similar manner, would be free from poisonous impregnation. Conducting pipes of these latter material are likewise unobjectionable. In another paper I shall present the results of mere extended investigations, and shall be indebted to any physicians or pharmaceutists who feel disposed to assist in this work of common interest by favoring me with reports of cases or samples of suspected liquid for analysis. If those engaged in the fabrication of this article would afford an opportunity of examining some of the old soda fountains, opportunity of examining some of the old sods fountains, it might aid materially, and perhaps result in the sug-gestion of better modes of protection."

DIFFICULTY WITH INDIANS IN OREGON .- The Salem Re gister discredits the late rumor from Oregon that Chief Justice EDWARD LANDER (son of Capt. Edward Lander, of Salem) had been massacred by Indians at one of the settlements on Puget Sound. The origin of the rumor seems to be in a Salem (Oregon) paper of June 20. Capt. Lander has a letter from his son, dated June 8th, at Bellingham Bay, which mentions the difficulties with the Indians, and it is thought that there bould have been no later tidings than this in possession of the editor at Salem, in Oregon.

THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, (N. H.)

CRAWFORD HOUSE, JULY 15, 1854.

Messa Editors: During a visit among the "Green Mountais" of Vermont I found it convenient to ride over to be "White Mountains" of New Hampshire; and

&c. maynot be wholly minteresting, I take pleasure in jotting own my impressions.

Thesemountains lie in the morthern part of the State, about trenty miles east of the Connecticut river; but they ar not distinctly seen till you arrive among them. The rawoads which wind up the beautiful valley of the Connectcut take the traveller as far up as Littleton, and a ride d twenty miles in fine coaches brings him to this house ad the place of ascension. Every thing around going up repares the way for the sights which are in reservefor the visiter. The mountains are also approached on the east side by railroad and stages from Portland to Cansia, and the traveller can pass over them from eastto Cansia, and the traveller can pass over them from east to west or vice versa, as one may choose, in returning. Our vist was from the west side, which is considered the best side, and, the day being favorable, after breakfast twenty-three of us, including seven ladies and one lad, mounted our horses and dashed into the bushes near the mounted our horses and dashed into the bushes near the house. We immediately lost sight of every thing till we reached the top of the first mountain, every foot of which is rising. A forest covers them half way up or more, but their summits are all barren and rocky. Here I may remark that Mount Washington, the highest peak, and the desideratum of the visiter, is arrived at by passing over four other peaks, to sit, Mounts Clinton, Pleasant, Franklin, and Mource, each lying about a mile apart, and the whole forming a ridge, as if a conduct the traveller up. Nature seems to have adaptative up half for communicance and safety, as well as to describe to the pleasures of the visite. On reaching the top fount Clinton, where the prospect begins to unfold itself, I mould have contented myself with stopping there; but our faithful guide, under whose care we had placed ourselves, urged us on, and soon we were winding over and around the other peaks, "all in a row" or "single file," having but a bridle-path to travel on, and often presenting a picturesque appearance by our zigzag course and the

but a bridle-path to travel on, and often presenting a picturesque appearance by our zigzag course and the short turns made by the horses. The ridge becomes prominent here, and every now and then reminding me of being on the ridge-pale of a house, looking down on either side into the immense gulfs below; but the grandeur of the sight well repays the startling character of the view. The next halt we made was at a delicious spring of water The next halt we made was at a delicious spring of water under Mount Monroe, where we quenched our thirst and rested our horses. Mount Washington now lay in full view, about a mile distant, several hundred feet higher than any other peak, and you can readily imagine how eager we were to be on its summit and enjoy its prospect. Even the horses seemed animated by this last effort, and soon we were climbing up its steep and rocky sides. It is more particularly on this last rise that the mind fully realized the vastress of a waynetsin and the resistion the is more particularly on this last rise that the mind fully realizes the vastness of a mountain and the position the visiter is in. Having left our horses a short distance below, we reached the highest pinnacle on foot, which covers a space of about an acre of nearly level rock. And what a scene opened to the view! Such an immense elevation! Such an extended prospect! Such ranges of mountains in the distance and such gulfs below—all filled me with wonder and delight, and seemed to bind me to the spot! Dinner being ready, however, we entered a comfortable stone house, erected of late, where we found a table spread with food, tea, coffee, &c., of which we made a hearty meal. When this was over, and for a we made a hearty meal. When this was over, and for a full hour afterwards, we were stretching our eyes over the wide world around in all its varied scenery; but suf-ficient for a description to say that the Green Mountains of Vermont are seen on the west, the Canadas on the north, the city of Portland and the Ocean on the east, and the State on the south, together with all that intervenes nearer by. Space would fail to tell of the particular ob-jects presented, although the views are chiefly confined jects presented, although the views are chiefly confined to mountain scenery; but how gratifying to stand on the summit of such a mountain and survey the works of Nature in such diversity; here an object of attraction, there of curiosity or amazement, and every where of delight and satisfaction. Even our country I could but think is well illustrated by these varied peaks. Taking Mount Washington, the highest, for the General Government, and the lesser mountains for the States, how nicely they are nestled together, each upholding the other, and they are nestled together, each upholding the other, and all contributing to the general beauty and strength of the light; but I pass from these allusions, as our guide bld us get ready for a descent, and yet I longed to tarry over night, as many do, and witness the sun-sets and risings, lights, which are visible in all their glory, and last a thun-der shower, which astonishes the beholder; but I could not asked, 'if these poisonous bodies exist in soda-water, why are not the effects more commonly known?' I would reply they are more generally known than is supposed. Since commencing these investigations I have learned from several medical friends that a coppery taste, violent womiting, colic, pains, purging, &c. have not been uncommon results from such draughts; and most with whom I have conversed have experienced these effects personally. In Dr. Mitchell's Therapeutics mention is present and the soda-water from old copper fountains is indeed, a mountain full of instruction. The ascent made that soda-water from old copper fountains is indeed, a mountain full of instruction. The ascent made that soda-water from old copper fountains is and descent are made in about four hours can be not seen as a pattern through life!" It is, indeed, a mountain full of instruction. The ascent personally. In Dr. Mitchell's Therapeutios mention is made that soda-water from old copper fountains is strongly marked with the copper taste. My assistant informs me that five years since, while in a drug store, he observed that vomiting and other symptoms of poisoning by copper followed frequently after drinking sodawater, and that many thought it was cholera; and, after distributed for the properties of footed the horses are. The gentlemanly proprietor of adding interest to the enlivening scene. I ought also to mention that it is surprising how well-trained and sure-footed the horses are. The gentlemanly proprietor of the Crawford house, and owner of the horses, informed

me that for many years no accident had happened to any visiter or horse during the almost daily rides on the mountains, which speaks well for safety.

My sheet is full, and what I would say of some other My sheet is full, and what I would say of some other mountains which are ascended by carriages, also the "Notch," so called, or "Pass," the "Willey family," who were buried beneath the avalanche in 1826, and the "monument" being erected to their memory, together with "other items," I must omit till a future letter. Yet how many in our dusty cities do I wish could visit these mountains and inhale the pure air which circulates among them. To the invalid especially, and indeed every body, are they inviting for their healthful influence.

The Crawford house, at which I am stopping, is situated just at the Notch, and occupies a commanding position. It is the principal hotel of the mountains, and

tion. It is the principal hotel of the mountains, and affords every luxury and comfort the visiter could wish. On its fine-spread table I found the early vegetables of the South, and every thing about it contributes to make it the home and pastime of all.

Yours, truly, OZARK.

NAVAL .- Business is brisk at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. There are three hundred men on th

JURYMEN INDICTED FOR PERJURY.—The Grand Jury of Elizabethtown, Hardin county, (Ky.) have found a true bill for perjury against four of the Ward jurymen, and they are held to bail in \$1,000 each to appear at the next

GAME IN MINNESOTA.-The St. Paul's Pioneer says the GAME IN MINNESOTA.—The St. Paul's Pioneer says the game season in that region will commence about the first of August, and shooting will be practised by every one who can obtain a gun. Game appears to be in plenty. An eccasional duck or two is seen; plover is hopping about on the prairie; pigeons are rather searce, but the quality is improving, and in a few weeks there will be great numbers. Quail are making their entrance; but, as they follow the farmer, are not numerous in the will. is they follow the farmer, are not numerous in the wild regions of the Northwest. Deer will be more plenty since the removal of the Indians, and buffaloes can be lunted by those who disdain an easy prey.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS .- The Columbus (Geo.) Times states that Messrs. Moses & Lee, of that city, have sold \$1,700 worth of peaches, apples, and pears in the short period of seventeen days. They find a market in Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Apalachicola, Boston, and New York, and are now preparing an erchard of 2,500 trees to supply the New Orleans and Mobile markets on the opening of the Girard and Mobile railroad! This is a SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, as five men were being drawn up from the tunnel on the Portage (Pa.) to supply the New Orleans and Mobile markets on the railroad, 180 feet deep, two of them, P. Strain and John Shields, were precipitated to the bottom and instantly good deal better than raising cotton; and, what is better killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed. Two others, John Mageham and H. Sweeny, had killed to supply the New Orleans and Mobile markets on the opening of the Girard and Mobile railroad! This is a good deal better than raising cotton; and, what is better still, there is no limit scarcely to the demand of early fruit of good quality.—Mercury.